

VIT

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the vitallary, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*
TO VITIATE. *v. a.* [vitio, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.
 The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature, before the was vitiated by luxury. *Evelyn's Kalend.*
 The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat vitiated as to some particular letters. *Holder.*
 Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of those vitiated humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*
 This undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers, and misguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to censure. *Garth.*
 A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, vitiates baptism. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
VITIATION. *n. f.* [from vitiate.] Depravation; corruption.
 The foreaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's vitiation by malign, putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
TO VITILIGATE. *v. n.* [vitiosus and litige, Lat.] To contend in law.
VITILIGATION. *n. f.* [from vitiligate.] Contention; cavillation.
 I'll force you by right ratiocination,
 To leave your vitiligation. *Hudibras.*
VITIOSITY. *n. f.* [from vitiosus, Lat.] Depravity; corruption.
 He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with, unsuccessful. *South's Sermons.*
VITIOUS. *adj.* [vitiosus, Fr. vitiosus, Latin.]
 1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions.
 Make known
 It is no vitious blot, murder, or foulness
 That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakefp. K. Lear.*
 Witnefs th' irreverent son
 Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
 Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
 'Servant of servants,' on his vitious race. *Milton.*
 Wit's what the vitious fear, the virtuous shun;
 By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*
 No troops abroad are so ill disciplin'd as the English;
 which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers
 have before their eyes the vitious example of their leaders. *Swift.*
 2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.
 When vitious language contends to be high, it is full of
 rock, mountain, and pointedness. *B. Johnson.*
 Here from the vitious air and sickly skies,
 A plague did on the dumb creation rise. *Dryden.*
VITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from vitious.] Not virtuously; corruptly.
VITIQUENESS. *n. f.* [from vitious.] Corruptness; state of being vitious.
 When we in our vitiousness grow hard,
 The wife gods seal our eyes. *Shakespeare.*
 What makes a governor justly despised is vitiousness and ill
 morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's tongue, and the
 ruler's scepter with authority. *South.*
VITREOUS. *adj.* [vitreus, Fr. vitreus, Lat.] Glassy; consist-
 ing of glass; resembling glass.
 The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline
 humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity
 containing the vitreous humour, and the white paper to the
 retina. *Roy on the Creation.*
 When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too
 great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state: this
 viscous phlegm seems to be the vitreous petuete of the an-
 tients. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
VITREOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from vitreous.] Resemblance of glass.
VITRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from vitrificate.] Convertible into glass.
TO VITRIFICATE. *v. a.* [vitrum and facio, Lat.] To
 change into glass.
 We have metals vitrified, and other materials, besides
 those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*
VITRIFICATION. *n. f.* [vitrification, Fr. from vitrificate.] Pro-
 duction of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed
 into glass.
 For vitrification likewise, what metals will endure it? Also,
 because vitrification is accounted a kind of death of metals,
 what vitrification will admit of turning back again, and
 what not? *Bacon's Physical Remarks.*
 If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grosser part itself
 run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in
 the vitrification of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and
 in the vitrification of brick and metals. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making
 minerals and metals capable of vitrification, depends the art
 of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle on Colours.*

VIV

TO VITRIFY. *v. a.* [vitrifier, Fr. vitrum and facio, Lat.] To
 change into glass.
 Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the
 glass of metal vitrified, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass
 metal, will make the whole mass more tough. *Bacon.*
 Iron-slag, vitrified, has in it cortices encompassing one
 another, like those in agats. *Woodward.*
TO VITRIFY. *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into
 glass.
 Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which
 will not vitrify in the fire; for all earth which hath any salt
 or oil in it, will turn to glass. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
VITRIOL. *n. f.* [vitriol, Fr. vitriolum, Lat.]
 Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with
 the fossil acid salt.
 I rubbed it with the vitriol-stone. *Woodward.*
VITRIOLATE. *adj.* [vitriolatus, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Im-
 vitriolated. } pregated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.
 Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or vitriolated
 water. *Bacon.*
 The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body,
 the vitriolate corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their oc-
 cursions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the
 water they impregnated a fair vitriolate colour. *Boyle.*
VITRIOLICK. *adj.* [vitriolique, Fr. from vitriolum, Lat.] Re-
 sembling vitriol; containing vitriol.
 Copperole of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by
 the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after abluton, be at-
 tracted by the loadstone: and therefore whether those floor-
 ing salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the vi-
 triolous spirits fixed unto salt by the effluvia or odour of
 steel, is not without good question. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*
 These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixed
 with a smatch of a vitriolick. *Crew's Musaeum.*
 By over-fermentation, or long-keeping, wine becomes
 sharp as in hock, like the vitriolick acidity. *Floyer.*
VITRULINE. *adj.* [vitulinus, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to
 veal. *Bailey.*
VITUPERABLE. *adj.* [vituperabilis, Lat.] Blame worthy. *Amf.*
TO VITUPERATE. *v. a.* [vituperer, Fr. vituperer, Latin.] To
 blame; to censure.
VITUPERATION. *n. f.* [vituperatio, Lat.] Blame; censure.
 Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil
 or vituperation of nature. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
VIVACIOUS. *adj.* [vivax, Lat.]
 1. Long-lived.
 Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and
 equality of heat, they will never be able to prove, that these
 men would be so vivacious as they would have us
 believe. *Bentley.*
 2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.
VIVACIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [vivacitas, Fr. from vivacious.]
VIVACITY. *n. f.* [vivacitas, Fr. from vivacious.]
 1. Liveliness; spriteliness.
 They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a
 convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and
 hearts; so vigorous is their vivacity. *Boyle.*
 He had a great vivacity in his countenance. *Dryden.*
 2. Longevity; length of life.
 Fables are rais'd concerning the vivacity of deer; for nei-
 ther are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an
 argument of long life. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*
VIVARY. *n. f.* [vivarium, Lat.] A warren. *Anyworth.*
VIVE. *adj.* [vive, Fr. vivus, Latin.] Lively; forcible; pressing.
 By a vive and forcible persuasion, he mov'd him to a war
 upon Flanders. *Bacon.*
VIVENCY. *n. f.* [vivus, Latin.] Manner of supporting or con-
 tinuing life, or vegetation.
 Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of vivency,
 or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in in-
 ferior and descending constitutions, they are determined by
 feminilities. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*
VIVES. *n. f.* A distemper among horses.
 Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference
 is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and
 young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their
 heads downwards; by which means the swelling inclines
 more to the jaws; but the vives happens to horses at any
 age and time, and is more particularly seated in the glands
 and kernels under the ears. *Farriers Dict.*
VIVID. *adj.* [vividus, Latin.]
 1. Lively; quick; striking.
 The liquor, retaining its former vivid colour, was grown
 clear again. *Boyle.*
 To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies
 ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most vivid colours,
 and two of those bodies compared together. *Newton.*
 Ah! what avail his glossy varying dyes?
 The vivid green his shining plumes unfold,
 His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold. *Pope.*
 2. Spritely;

VIZ

2. Spritely; active.
 Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly, vivid faculties to ex-
 cise and exert themselves in. *South.*
 Where the genius is bright, and the imagination vivid,
 the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*
VIVIDLY. *adv.* [from vivid.] With life; with quickness;
 with strength.
 In the moon we can with excellent telescopes discern many
 hills and vallies, whereof some are more, and some less
 vividly illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper
 shade. *Boyle on Colours.*
 Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present
 life, much more warmly and vividly than those which affect
 only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*
VIVIDNESS. *n. f.* [from vivid.] Life; vigour; quickness.
VIVIFIC. *adj.* [vivificus, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*
TO VIVIFICATE. *v. a.* [vivifico, Lat.]
 1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.
 2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy
 the essential properties.
VIVIFICATION. *n. f.* [vivification, Fr. from vivifico.] The
 act of giving life.
 If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth vi-
 vification and figuration. *Bacon.*
VIVIFIC. *adj.* [vivifique, Fr. vivificus, Latin.] Giving life;
 making alive.
 Without the sun's salutary and vivific beams, all motion
 would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Roy.*
TO VIVIFY. *v. a.* [vivifier, Fr. vivus and facio, Lat.] To
 make alive; to animate; to endue with life.
 It hath been observed by the antients, that there is a
 worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and
 dull of motion; which would shew, that snow hath in it a
 secret warmth, else it could hardly vivify. *Bacon.*
 Sitting on eggs doth vivify, not nourish. *Bacon.*
 Gut-worms, as soon as vivified, creep into the stomach
 for nutriment. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
VIVIPAROUS. *adj.* [vivus and pario, Lat.] Bringing the young
 alive; opposed to viviparous.
 When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unrea-
 sonable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying
 animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a vivi-
 parous exclusion. *Bacon's Vulg. Errors.*
 Their species might continue, though they had been vivi-
 parous; yet it would have brought their individuals to very
 small numbers. *Mare's Antidote against Atheism.*
 If birds had been viviparous, the burthen of their womb
 had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have
 failed them. *Roy on the Creation.*
VIXEN. *n. f.*
 Vixen or fescen is the name of a she-fox; otherwise ap-
 plied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby com-
 pared to a fox. *Perflegan.*
 O! when she's angry, she's keen and shrewd;
 She was a vixen, when she went to school;
 And though she be but little, she is fierce. *Shakefp.*
 See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a
 two-legged vixen, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be
 singled out by one. *Wycherly.*
VIZ. *n. f.* [This word is videlicet, written with a contraction.]
 To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.
 That which I oft by sundry writers
 Has been apply'd t'almost all fighters,
 More justly may b' ascrib'd to this,
 Than any other warrior, viz.
 None ever acted both parts bolder,
 Both of a chieftain and a soldier. *Hudibras.*
 The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with,
 is humane voice, and the several modifications thereof by the
 organs of speech, viz. the letters of the alphabet, form'd by
 the several motions of the mouth. *Holder.*
 Let this be done relatively, viz. one thing greater or
 stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible
 by its opposition. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
VIZARD. *n. f.* [visiere, Fr. See VISOR.] A mask used for
 disguise.
 Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as be-
 come the person when the vizards are off. *Bacon.*
 Brought vizards in a civiler disguise. *Roscommon.*
 A lie is like a vizard, that may cover the face indeed,
 but can never become it. *South.*
 Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill
 living; for they put on the vizard of seeming sanctity. *Asterb.*
 He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask, but upon
 a nearer view he found, that she held her vizard in her
 hand. *Addison.*
TO VIZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask.
 Degree being vizarded,
 Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask. *Shakefp.*
VIZIER. *n. f.* [properly Vazir.] The prime minister of the
 Turkish empire.

UMB

He made him vizier, which is the chief of all the
 bafsa's. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
 This grand vizier presuming to invest
 The chief imperial city of the west;
 With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,
 His treasure, tents and cannon left a prize. *Waller.*
ULCER. *n. f.* [ulcere, Fr. ulcus, Latin.] A fore of continu-
 ance; not a new wound.
 Thou answer't, the is fair;
 Pour't in the open ulcer of my heart
 Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakefp.*
 My ulcers swell, *Sandy's Paraphrase.*
 Corrupt and smell. *Milton.*
 Intestine stone and ulcer, colick pangs.
 While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were
 raised, and from the several apertements sinuous ulcers were
 made. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
TO ULCERATE. *v. a.* [ulcerer, Fr. ulcers, Latin.] To disease
 with fores.
 Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated;
 others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*
 An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in
 such as have their lungs ulcerated. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
ULCERATION. *n. f.* [ulceration, Fr. ulceratio, from ulcers, Lat.]
 1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
 2. Ulcer; fore.
 The effects of mercury on ulcerations are manifest. *Arbut.*
ULCEROUS. *adj.* [ulcerosus, Latin.] Afflicted with fores.
 Strangely visited people,
 All swollen and ulcerous he cures. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 An ulcerous disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the
 lungs, may be appositely termed causes of a pulmonique con-
 sumption. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
ULCEROUSNESS. *n. f.* [from ulcerous.] The state of being ul-
 cerous.
ULCERED. *adj.* [ulceré, Fr. from ulcer.] Grown by time from
 a hurt to an ulcer.
 Esculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat; the
 first for licking ulcered wounds, and the goat's milk for the
 diseases of the stomach. *Temple.*
ULGINOUS. *adj.* [uliginosus, Latin.] Slimy; muddy.
 The uliginous lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral
 fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the
 coralline particles. *Woodward.*
ULTIMATE. *adj.* [ultimus, Latin.] Intended in the last re-
 sort; being the last in the train of consequences.
 I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
 My harbour, and my ultimate repose. *Milton.*
 Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to
 this our ultimate happiness. *Addison.*
 The ultimate allotment of God to men, is really a conse-
 quence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or
 evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*
ULTIMATELY. *adv.* [from ultimate.] In the last consequence.
 Charity is more extensive than either of the two other
 graces, which center ultimately in ourselves; for we believe,
 and we hope for our own fakes: but love, which is a more
 disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires
 and endeavours of promoting the interests of other be-
 ings. *Asterbury.*
 Trust in our own powers, ultimately terminates in the
 friendship of other men, which their advantages assure
 to us. *Rogers's Sermons.*
ULTIMITY. *n. f.* [ultimus, Latin.] The last stage; the last
 consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.
 Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to per-
 fect concoction, is the ultimity of that process. *Bacon.*
ULTRAMARINE. *n. f.* [ultra and marinus, Latin.] One of
 the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calci-
 nation from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*
 Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be
 soft and faint, as the blue of ultramarine. *Dryden.*
ULTRAMARINE. *adj.* [ultra marinus, Lat.] Being beyond
 the sea; foreign. *Anyworth.*
ULTRAMONTANE. *adj.* [ultramontanus, Fr. ultra montanus, Lat.]
 Being beyond the mountains.
ULTRAMUNDANE. *adj.* [ultra and mundus, Lat.] Being be-
 yond the world.
ULTRONEOUS. *adj.* [ultra, Lat.] Spontaneous; voluntary.
UMBEL. *n. f.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch
 divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same
 point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Diët.*
UMBE'LLATED. *adj.* In botany, is said of flowers when many
 of them grow together in umbels. *Diët.*
UMBELLIFEROUS. *adj.* [umbel and fero, Lat.] In botany,
 being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many
 footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly
 appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five
 leaves, as fennel and parsnip. *Diët.*
UMBER. *n. f.*
 1. Umber is a sad colour; which grind with gum-water, and
 lighten it with a little ceruse, and a shive of saffron. *Peascham.*
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